

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
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MITI ADVISORY BODY RELEASES ECONOMIC REPORT

OW280829 Tokyo KYODO in English 0805 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 28, KYODO -- Japan should open its market wider and abolish import tariffs altogether, if necessary, an advisory body to the Minister of International Trade and Industry [MITI] said in a report released Wednesday.

Such trade liberalization steps are needed to defuse the foreign criticism of Japan's trade policy and practices, a special subcommittee on economic security of the Industrial Structure Council said. The subcommittee said there is no cure-all for the trade dispute available to the Japanese Government at present. But it said in its report Japan should cooperate with other industrial nations in streamlining rules of the general agreement on tariffs and trade and arranging negotiations on ways to expand their application. In addition, the report, a culmination of 15 productive meetings over the past 18 months, called on the government to open the Japanese market wider by lifting or relaxing import restrictions.

The subcommittee, composed of 15 prominent businessmen, university professors and business consultants, was created in November, 1980 to advise ways to make Japan economically secure even in times of global economic uncertainty. The subcommittee's report noted that Japan's economic security is attainable through "political, diplomatic and economic" means because of a limited military role. Specifically, the report advised the government to explore ways to secure a stable supply of vital materials such as rare metals, maintain and expand the world economic system designed for promotion of world commerce and contribute to the global society through technological development.

The advisers cautioned that not a single country can avoid adverse effects of protectionism and that developing countries would seriously be hurt by such trend. If a trade surcharge of 30 percent were imposed world wide between this year and 1984, Japan, the United States and the European Economic Community would suffer declines of 4 percent, 3.7 percent and 3.7 percent in gross domestic product in 1984. The report also forecast that member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations would see their projected GDP drop from 6.5 percent to about 4.9 percent if Japan's GDP were trimmed by 30 percent due to the region's close economic ties with Japan.

The subcommittee, referring to the importance of Middle East oil despite the current lull in the oil markets, called safeguarding sea lanes through which Japan imports oil a "pre-requisite to Japan's economic growth." The report called for closer relations with other coastal countries to ensure a smooth flow of oil and rare metals such as nickel and chrome whose supplies and demand could tip the delicate East-West balance because of their strategic value.

MITI's advisory body also proposed the creation of a "Tokyo offshore market" designed to facilitate flow of foreign capital, making the Japanese yen an international currency in every sense and extending proper financial assistance to developing countries for their industrial development. As for Japan's economic security in terms of foodstuffs, the report proposed a transfer of the country's agricultural technology and international cooperation in enhancing food self-sufficiency and resolving the trade issue in a drive to secure a stable supply of foodstuff.

DIET APPROVAL SOUGHT FOR CHEMICAL WEAPONS BAN

OW270137 Tokyo KYODO in English 0121 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 27, KYODO -- The government decided Tuesday to seek Diet approval for ratification of the 1972 convention prohibiting the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxic weapons. It also decided to submit a bill to the Diet on implementation of the convention.

The bill seeking approval for ratification and the bill on implementation of the convention were submitted to the Diet after they were approved by the government at the day's regular Cabinet meeting.

The convention, which calls for disposal of any existing stocks of bacteriological and toxic weapons within nine months after its coming into force, was signed in April 1972 by some 80 countries, including Japan, the United States and the Soviet Union. Ninety-five countries, including the U.S. and the Soviet Union, already have ratified it. But Japan, as well as West Germany, has not yet ratified the convention because of problems involved in respect to domestic laws for its implementation in the country.

In drafting the bill for implementation of the convention, the biggest problem faced by the government was deciding the ministry or agency to take charge of implementation and objects of the ban. The government was unable to decide on a single ministry or agency to take charge because there is virtually no possibility of bacteriological and toxic weapons being produced in Japan and because of other reasons. It was decided eventually that the Justice Ministry, Defense Agency, Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Health and Welfare Ministry, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and the Science and Technology Agency should be in charge of implementation of the convention.

The convention specifies that those matters as biological and toxic agents which cannot be legitimized for use for peaceful purposes should be banned. The government took time in making adjustments on this point because of the difficulty in setting the guideline for making exemptions for those necessary for biological researches, medicine and industrial use. Agreement was reached finally to designate biological and toxic agents which clearly take the form of "weapons" as objects for prohibition.

The government submitted to the current Diet bills for ratification of two other conventions concerned with disarmament, one on banning and restricting use of specific conventional weapons, such as napalm, and the other on banning weapons which may result in destruction of the environment. These two conventions as well as the convention on banning bacteriological and toxic weapons are expected to be approved for ratification at the current regular session of the Diet which ends in May, prior to the holding of the second U.N. special session on disarmament in June. Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki is due to attend the U.N. session.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said on Tuesday Japan does not possess bacteriological or toxic weapons and does not have any plans of possessing such weapons in the future. He told newsmen, however, the government's decision to seek Diet approval for ratification of the treaty was extremely opportune as it came prior to the holding in June of the second U.N. special disarmament session. Sakurauchi said it is a manifestation of Japan's positive policy in respect to disarmament.

#### ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU INVITES SUZUKI TO VISIT

OW280423 Tokyo KYODO in English 0340 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 28, KYODO -- Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu Wednesday asked Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki to visit his country, in a personal letter delivered by his son Nicu, now in Tokyo on a five-day visit. The communist leader also expressed hopes in the letter for promoting Romania-Japan relations and cooperation in seeking disarmament.

The letter was handed over when Nicu Ceausescu paid a courtesy call on Suzuki. The secretary of the Union of Young Communists was invited to Japan by the Youth Bureau of the prime minister's Liberal-Democratic Party. He arrived in Tokyo Tuesday.



PYONGYANG PROTESTS SR-71 FLIGHT, HITS BUSH VISIT

SK271348 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1309 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] The U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated an SR-71 spy plane three times into our country's airspace, in the east and the west, to carry out espionage.

At 1217 on 27 April, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who are leading the situation in our country to the brink of war, committing a series of military provocations against the northern half of the republic on the ground and in the skies, infiltrated an SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane into the airspace within the military boundary east of Kosong, Kangwon Province of our country and flew it west in the skies over and along the military demarcation line. At 1236 they infiltrated it deep into the skies over the Kangnyong Peninsula, southwest of South Hwanghae Province of our country, to commit espionage against the northern half of the republic. At 1408 the same day they again infiltrated the SR-71 spy plane deep into the airspace of our country east of Kosong, Kangwon Province.

Such an act of espionage by the U.S. imperialist aggressors coincides with war fanatic Bush's war talks with the South Korean puppets and his slanderous remarks about the northern half of the republic.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors should look straight at the reality and behave themselves. If they continue adhering to adventuristic military provocations despite our people's repeated warnings, they will have to assume full responsibility for the consequences arising therefrom. They should immediately stop all hostile acts running counter to peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

VRPR SCORES VICE PRESIDENT BUSH'S VISIT TO SOUTH

SK271358 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] U.S. Vice President Bush, who arrived in South Korea on 25 April, left South Korea on 27 April, winding up his 3-day visit. During the visit he inspected the headquarters of the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command. He met with Chon Tu-hwan for war consultations and made a speech at the National Assembly.

The visit by U.S. Vice President Bush was, in a nutshell, a trip to inspect the preparations by the U.S. forces stationed in South Korea and the Chon Tu-hwan ring for a war of northward invasion. It was a criminal trip to inspire the Chon Tu-hwan ring's policy of fascism, treachery and division. It was also an aggressive trip to fabricate the military alliance of South Korea, the United States and Japan.

That Bush's visit to South Korea was a trip for war was vividly proved by his speeches and acts. As soon as he arrived in South Korea, he inspected a frontline unit and visited the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command where he made powder-reeking, bellicose remarks. At the meeting with Chon Tu-hwan and in his speech at the National Assembly, he clamored about the reaffirmation of the defense commitment to South Korea, the arms reinforcement and the buildup of combat capability, talking about a threat of southward invasion. This clearly showed that his visit was not one for peace but one for war that it was a trip designed to complete preparations for a war of northward invasion under the pretext of a so-called threat of southward invasion.

The absurd remarks Bush made while in South Korea and the contents of Reagan's personal letter he delivered to Chon Tu-hwan exposed how hard the U.S. imperialists are trying to inspire the Chon Tu-hwan ring to fascism, treachery and division. This was vividly exposed in Reagan's personal letter carried by Bush, in which he highly praised Chon Tu-hwan, talking about national harmony and recovery of stability.

As is known to everyone, the so-called national harmony Chon Tu-hwan talks about means a harmony to fascistize society. Everyone knows well that this is a carbon copy of Pak Chong-hui's criminal theory of national integration.

The stability and security Chon Tu-hwan is talking about do not mean the stability for the people's livelihood and security for the nation but stability for military rule and security for political power. This notwithstanding, praising Chon Tu-hwan in his personal letter, Reagan said that the measures taken by Chon Tu-hwan for national harmony since his assumption of office are very encouraging. He expressed hope that the recovery of stability in South Korea would continue. This is tantamount to a directive for the Chon Tu-hwan ring to obliterate democracy and human rights, pursue a flunkeyist and treacherous policy and accelerate schemes for division and war.

This is an open challenge to our people who want democracy, human rights and the independent reunification of the fatherland and an open provocation to the world's people who want peace in the Korean Peninsula and its peaceful reunification.

That Bush's current visit was an aggressive one to fabricate the military alliance of South Korea, the United States and Japan was clearly proved by his discussion of the cooperation between South Korea and Japan, cooperation between the United States and Japan and friendship between South Korea and the United States.

Prior to his arrival in South Korea, U.S. Vice President Bush visited Japan and persuaded the Japanese reactionary government to provide aid to South Korea, talking about South Korean-Japanese cooperation. This is by no means accidental.

For the U.S. bellicose elements, including Bush, to visit Japan prior to visiting South Korea shows that the United States is trying to fabricate a military alliance with Washington, Tokyo and Seoul as an axis and to start a war on the Korean Peninsula. All facts clearly show that Bush's visit to South Korea was a dangerous and criminal visit to hinder peace in the Korean Peninsula and its peaceful reunification and to accelerate war and division.

Our people will never tolerate the criminal acts of the U.S. aggressors. The U.S. aggressors should act discreetly, looking straight at the aspiration of people at home and abroad for independence and the trend of the times. They should also end their foolish acts of hindering peace on the Korean Peninsula and its peaceful reunification and of accelerating aggression and war.

The people of all walks of life should more vigorously wage the sacred anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation to drive the U.S. aggressors out of this land and to achieve independent and peaceful reunification.

#### VRPR DENOUNCES 'REPRESSIVE RULE' IN S. KOREA

SK270604 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 25 Apr 82

[23 April statement by spokesman of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification]

[Text] The confrontation between independence and outside forces, democracy and fascism is growing intense in colonial South Korea. Under a grave situation in which independence and democracy are being strangled by the aggressors and fascists, the patriotic masses from all walks of life, resolutely choosing the road of resistance, continuously raised a beacon fire of the sacred anti-U.S. and antifascism national salvation struggle on this dark land.

The U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan, a hotbed of intelligence and conspiracy and the headquarters of the policy of making the people ignorant [minjok umaehwa chongchaek], was burned by courageous patriotic fighters in March, and a number of anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan leaflets were scattered in and around Pusan. At a time when all masses and the nation actively supported and encouraged the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan resistance in Pusan, the students on 16 April again raised a beacon fire of the mass anti-U.S. united struggle in Seoul. Following this, on 22 April the students of Kangwon College burned the cursed Stars and Stripes and staged demonstrations by disseminating anti-U.S. and antigovernment handbills.

The patriotic and conscientious religionists are actively joining the national salvation struggle. The fierce flames raised in Pusan, Seoul and other places are an eruption of the pent-up indignation and resentment of our masses against the Yankee aggressors, the sworn enemy of the nation. This was natural punishment for the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys for reducing this land to a colony and living hell of the century and causing national misfortunes and suffering.

Because of these flames, the White House is screaming, and Chongwadae is crying in distress. The U.S. imperialists, extremely embarrassed by the flames of the continuous anti-U.S. and antifascism national salvation struggle raised by breaking through the stronghold of oppression, have issued an emergency directive to their stooge, Chon Tu-hwan, to control our masses who rose without yielding, raving that they are a mob of bastards.

This is an absurd remark and directive for massacre which could be perpetrated only by the U.S. imperialists, the most atrocious and cruel aggressors and colonial rulers who despise other people and forcibly occupy another's country.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet, who unhesitatingly commits horrible criminal acts of indiscriminately massacring the fellow countrymen and immersing the land in a sea of blood if his masters so desire, is desperately adhering to the repressive military fascist rule to deal with everything at gunpoint. The atrocious Chon Tu-hwan clique is running amok with a wholesale roundup of the revolutionaries and patriots by mobilizing the police and soldiers, reserve forces and all intelligence agents throughout the nation.

Several thousand innocent residents are being arrested every day by murderous inspections and examinations, joint inspections and intense examinations. This wholesale roundup is going on in Seoul and other places of the nation. The campuses, which are being surrounded by the military mobs, are being reduced to a more miserable situation.

In the midst of the savage operation aimed at turning campuses into a wilderness of cinders and ashes, hundreds of progressive students are being expelled from schools, tried, executed and clandestinely imprisoned and massacred. This is today's reality on the campuses.

The churches, deprived of their freedom of religion and freedom of religious rites, are enduring great suffering. Owing to the crime, if it is a crime, committed by the members of "The Morning Star" who burned the American Cultural Center in Pusan, the hands of the conscientious churchmen were handcuffed, and religious personages are being dragged out in the middle of sermons to prison cells. The inhuman suppression and fascist offensive against the members of the Korean Christian Action Organization [KCAO], who have risen to defend national dignity and sovereignty with an anti-U.S. statement, are becoming more vicious.

The traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique, composed of shameless imposters, by mobilizing the government-sponsored organizations including the Korea Anticommunist League and anyone else, has launched a campaign slandering the just acts of the KCAO members, branding them procommunist acts. They are using every method to harshly oppress the conscientious churchmen. The hooligan gang of Chon Tu-hwan even offered a prize of hundreds of millions of won to ferret out the revolutionaries and patriots. However, in the face of the apathy and the derision of the people, the clique staged a moral renovation campaign to turn all of the rebellious people into a feckless, unconditionally obedient lot, and is now urging national unity under the slogan of anticommunism.

Because of this, South Korea is fettered once again under an emergency decree without its proclamation, and the tyrannical fascist military rule imposed on the masses of people and maneuvers to obliterate the spirit of resistance have entered an extreme stage.

In the past, the clique has slaughtered with Yankee swords thousands of fellow countrymen crying out for democracy and reunification. It is sacrificing them for the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule by suppressing by bayonets the people who have risen to join the anti-U.S. imperialists' colonial rule by suppressing by bayonets the people who have risen to join the anti-U.S. resistance struggle. Is there any other pro-U.S. flunkeyest traitor or such colonial puppets at the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique?



The hooligan gang of Chon Tu-hwan, aided and supported by the United States and serving the United States, is a wicked fascist military group which has become more tyrannical through violence and killings, a group of cunning imposters becoming more shameless through deceptions and a dirty traitorous clique committing more and more crimes through pro-U.S. flunkeyism and treason and nation selling.

Without exception, all the rulers in successive generations who gained power in South Korea were detestable national traitors notorious for their fascist oppression and pro-U.S. flunkeyism. However, never before has there been such a vicious slave upholding the United States as if it were a savior and wildly running on the road of treason and nation selling as today's traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique. Indeed, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique is the dirtiest of all pro-U.S. puppets. It cannot prolong its life even a moment without the United States. It is the most wicked traitor among all national traitors who turned their backs on their nation and people.

The RPR brands and denounces the suppression by bayonets and the maneuvers for slander of the U.S. imperialists and the hooligan gang of Chon Tu-hwan to obliterate the righteous resistance struggle for anti-U.S. and antifascist national salvation as a great and intolerable crime.

If the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique, who, while talking about patriotism, has turned this land into a colony and military base of the Yankee aggressors and plunged it into the bottomless pit of death, is allowed to live, we cannot revive the trampled national sovereignty or democratic and civil rights or the right to exist; nor can we reunify the divided land.

If we are to achieve the aspiration for independence, democracy and reunification, we should first of all topple the hooligan gang of Chon Tu-hwan. Therefore, we should drive out the U.S. imperialists -- its masters -- at an early date.

Eliminating the military dictatorship of Chon Tu-hwan, building a new democratic society, driving out the U.S. imperialists and founding a new, unified independent state is the revolutionary will of our party and our masses and an urgent demand of the historical development of the nation. The South Korean people of all walks of life and democratic personages of all strata who ardently aspire independence, democracy and reunification, should rise indignantly in defiance of fascist bayonets, topple and clean up the harsh colonial fascist military dictatorship by their united strength and win democratic and civil rights.

The attitude we should adopt toward the U.S. imperialist aggressors is a touchstone determining the stand of national sovereignty. If we do not demand the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea who, while paying lipservice to national sovereignty, have occupied our land and made sport of our nation's fate for 37 years, we are not patriots. Everyone who is truly concerned about the nation's future and aspires for national reunification should adopt a correct view of the United States and struggle, looking squarely at reality. They should actively join the nationwide anti-U.S. resistance struggle to expel all the monstrous U.S. ruling organs on the spot.

They should wage a vigorous struggle to resolutely crush the wicked plot of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, who, while portraying the history of aggression and plunder as a history of friendship, are about to stage a comedy marking the centennial of diplomatic relations between South Korea and the United States. They also should wage a tenacious struggle to drive out all U.S. troops of aggression in South Korea.

The RPR earnestly appeals to the patriotic masses of all walks of life, democratic personages of all strata, and all the conscientious religious personages to firmly unite as one under the banner of anti-U.S., antifascist national salvation to tenaciously wage a sacred patriotic struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique.



STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATIONS IN SEOUL REPORTED

SK280928 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0808 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] According to a foreign press report, several hundreds of youths and students staged another antigovernment demonstration in Seoul on the evening of 27 April, following one staged on the evening of 26 April. That evening the demonstrators, who were mostly college students, turned out to streets after a prayer meeting at a church in Seoul. They marched to Kwanghwamun Street, in the center of the city of Seoul, singing anti-government songs. When the demonstrators arrived at Kwanghwamun Square, several hundreds of riot police and plainclothes policemen frantically leaped at the demonstrators to block their demonstration. They arrested some 10 demonstrators and took them to a nearby police station, the foreign press report said.

That evening a group of families of political prisoners disseminated copies of a statement calling for the unconditional and immediate release of political prisoners, the report said. The statement resolutely condemned the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique for its arrests and brutal torture of patriotic figures demanding democracy. The statement bitterly protested the puppet clique's allegation that there are no political prisoners in South Korea. The statement also demanded that the mass media cover events fairly.

Meanwhile, the South Korean religionists who are staging a movement for human rights in South Korea have demanded the release of Kim Tae-chung and other political prisoners, the foreign press report said.

As has been already reported, on the evening of 26 April, too, over 2,000 youths and students held a gathering to protest the fascist clique's suppressive atrocities, and several hundreds among them turned out to streets and staged a demonstration, shouting the slogan "Down with the fascist rule!"

COVERAGE OF 50TH KPA ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONSSoldiers Pledge Loyalty

SK280647 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the heroic KPA -- our party's revolutionary armed forces -- people's delegations have been visiting the units of the KPA and the Korean People's Constabulary [KPC] since 25 April.

The soldiers of the KPA and the KPC, who greeted the 50th anniversary of the founding of the KPA with great joy and deep emotion, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- the supreme commander who founded and is leading our revolutionary armed forces -- warmly welcomed the people's delegations visiting their units.

The people's delegations conveyed to the units of the KPA and the KPC gifts sent by the KWP Central Committee on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the heroic KPA. Blessed again with the great care of the glorious party center, the soldiers overflowed with endless, deep gratitude and joy. They confirmed their firm determination to render loyalty forever to the great leader and the glorious party center by excellently fulfilling their noble mission and duty as the army of the party and of the revolution and firmly defending and safeguarding, with armed force, the revolutionary cause of chuche.

The people's delegations visited KPA units to which comrades (Pak Kuk-tong), (Cho Kwang-hyon) and (Song Ha-min) belong, and the KPC unit to which Comrade (O Ki-su) belongs. They went round the monument to the memory of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song's on-the-spot guidance and watched the military exercise conducted by the soldiers of the units there under slogans reading: "Let us defend the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il-song with our lives!"

During their stay, the people's delegations had meetings with the soldier-guards and held discussion meetings with them.

The people's delegations told the soldiers that the people of the rear areas, upholding the grand program put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the sixth party congress and in his historic policy speech at the joint meeting of the KWP Central Committee and DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, have vigorously accelerated the cause of modelling the whole society on the *chuche* idea and are achieving brilliant successes on all fronts of socialist construction under the wise leadership [yongdo] of the glorious party center, holding aloft the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological and cultural.

The soldiers told the members of the people's delegations news about of the defense-line, along which they are reliably defending our revolution while firmly preparing themselves politically and ideologically, militarily and technologically through the struggle for accomplishing our party's self-reliant military line.

During their stay, the people's delegations watched art performances by the soldier-guards. The visit at the units by the people's delegations vigorously evinces again the firm spirit of our people and soldier-guards to struggle to the end to realize the *chuche* revolutionary cause while more loftily displaying the traditional good morals and manners of the unity between the army and the people.

#### Beijing Embassy Reception

SK270422 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 25 (KCNA) -- Kim Pong-ho, military attache of the DPRK Embassy in Beijing, arranged a banquet at the embassy on April 24 in honour of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army.

Invited to the banquet were Geng Biao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of national defence; Zhang Zhen, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and other personages concerned. Diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries in China were also invited there.

Military Attache Kim Pyong-ho and Deputy Chief of General Staff Zhang Zhen spoke at the banquet. In his speech the deputy chief of General Staff said: The fraternal Korean People's Army is a heroic army which was born in the flames of the anti-imperialist struggle and has glorious traditions.

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army achieved the liberation of the country by waging an indomitable, persistent struggle under the wise guidance of the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song from the first days of its founding. The Korean People's Army performed imperishable feats by winning a great victory in the fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialist aggression. After the war the fraternal Korean People's Army registered new successes one after another by actively carrying on the work of modernizing itself along the revolutionary line of training the army into a cadre army, modernizing it, placing the entire people under arms and fortifying the whole country advanced by President Kim Il-song.

Our two peoples and armies have mutually supported, sharing weal and woe, life and death with each other in the bygone days. We will support and unite with each other and fight together in the future, too, as in the past.

The reunification of Korea should be achieved by the Korean people themselves. The United States must withdraw its troops and military equipment from South Korea. No plot to create "two Koreas" can be tolerated. The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Korea and the ten-point policy put forward by President Kim Il-song enjoy the support of the entire Korean people and broad support and sympathy of the Chinese people and peoples of different countries of the world, as they indicate a reasonable way for realising the reunification of Korea.

The Chinese people and army will resolutely support the just struggle of the Korean people against the outside interference and for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea till final victory.

I propose to drink a toast to the blood-cemented great friendship and militant solidarity between the two peoples and armies of China and Korea, to the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army, to the good health and longevity of President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and a close friend of the Chinese people, and to the good health of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

#### RENMIN RIBAO Marks Anniversary

SK270830 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 25 (KCNA) -- The Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY on April 25 published an article by its commentator under the headline "Brilliant 50-Years of KPA" on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army.

Noting that on April 25, 1932, the Korean people under the leadership of President Kim Il-song founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, [KPRA] raised high the flames of anti-Japanese armed struggle and waged a heroic struggle, the paper said that the KPRA won the country's liberation through the arduous struggle in 1945. Referring to the strengthening and development of the KPRA into the Korean People's Army, regular armed forces, on February 8, 1948, it continued: During the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression in Korea the KPA defeated the aggressors' invasion and won a brilliant victory through a bloody struggle in the fatherland liberation war.

To reunify the country independently and peacefully is the unanimous desire of the 50 million Korean people. To realize this desire, the Workers Party and Government of Korea have made sustained efforts for a long period. But, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is continually intensifying the situation. The U.S. troops and the puppet army are not only holding the large-scale "Team Spirit 1982" military exercises along the military demarcation line but also reinforcing military equipment sharply. The South Korean puppet clique is now pursuing the policy of "two Koreas" and engaging in war preparations.

The Korean people and army are now on high alert. If the aggressors dare to play with fire, they will be destroyed in it.

The two peoples and armies of China and Korea are close comrades-in-arms and brothers who fought shoulder to shoulder against outside aggressors in the days of war. At this moment when we are greeting the 50th anniversary of the KPA founding, we sincerely wish the Korean people and People's Army new successes in the construction and defence of their fatherland.

#### NODONG SINMUN Marks Founding

SK260548 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2233 GMT 24 Apr 82

[NODONG SINMUN 25 April editorial: "50 Years of Glorious Struggle and Victory Which our Revolutionary Armed Forces Traveled"]

[Text] It has been 50 years since the Korean People's Army, the revolutionary armed forces of our party and our people, declared its birth to the world. Our revolutionary armed forces, which traveled only along the road of brilliant victory for the last half century, are in the most glorious era in their history today. The People's Army, in a rewarding struggle of modeling the army on the chuche idea, has retained clearer features as the leader's army and the party's army. Its might has been incomparably strengthened. We mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of the heroic KPA and the people's armed forces at a time when a new turning point is effected in building the army under the party's leadership and a bright future is shining before the revolution.



On this significant day, all our party members and workers extend warm congratulations to all the heroic officers and men of the People's Army and the people's security forces, who are firmly safeguarding the land of the socialist fatherland. Possessing powerful revolutionary armed forces is a key to success in the struggle of the working class and masses for sovereignty. Without powerful revolutionary armed forces which guarantee by force of arms the revolutionary cause of the working class, we can neither win victory in the arduous class struggle nor firmly safeguard the nation's independence and sovereignty.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song has brilliantly achieved the cause of founding the first genuinely revolutionary army in our country and of strengthening and developing it into invincible revolutionary armed forces. This is shining as one of the greatest achievements by him for the fatherland and people, the time and revolution.

The founding of the anti-Japanese guerrilla force on 25 April 1932, a half century ago, is a product of the revolutionary policy and energetic struggle of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who directed great attention to building the revolutionary armed forces from the first day of his embarking on the road of revolution at an early date and made every effort to realize it. In a difficult situation in which the entire nation was suffering the suppressive colonial rule of the brigandish Japanese imperialists and there was no foundation of the national army, the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song realized the cause of founding a generation of communists as its core by overcoming all difficulties and trials. The birth of the core unit which was to carry out the rewarding struggle when the revolutionary cause was pioneered for the first time was the great pride and honor of our revolutionary armed forces.

The founding of the anti-Japanese guerrilla force by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was the emergence of the first chuche-type revolutionary army in history and a historic event which brought about an epochal turn in our people's revolutionary struggle. With the founding of anti-Japanese guerrilla force, our people brilliantly realized their ardent desire to have genuinely revolutionary armed forces and successfully accelerated their struggle for the liberation of the nation, the liberation of classes and for socialist and communist construction.

With the activation of the anti-Japanese guerrillas and with the commencement of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle developed on a new, higher stage with armed struggle -- the supreme form of the colonial national liberation struggle -- as the central element. As a result, a worthwhile, new history was created in developing the chuche revolutionary cause. Without the activation of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, we could not imagine the liberation of the fatherland and the protection of the people's sovereignty and dignity. Nor could we imagine a military guarantee for completing the party's cause.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our revolutionary armed forces have traversed a militant course overflowing with brilliant victories and exploits. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Through a heroic and devoted struggle, the People's Army has gloriously accomplished its revolutionary duty for the fatherland and the people and attained brilliant achievements in the history of our party which will shine forever, generation after generation.

Our revolutionary armed forces are a glorious revolutionary army which has the historic duty of militarily safeguarding and advancing the chuche revolutionary cause. The 50-year course which the People's Army has followed is one in which it has resolutely protected and defended the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with indomitable revolutionary spirit, has brilliantly implemented the leader's revolutionary idea and has followed his leadership, thus successfully performing its noble duty.

The long history of the revolutionary struggle does not know a glorious army like our revolutionary armed forces which have followed the militant, ever-victorious course and which greatly contributed to the movement to advance the contemporary era and the revolution.



Since their activation, our revolutionary armed forces, emerging from the flames of a grim revolutionary struggle, have been forced to wage a bloody struggle and undergo grim trials. However, our revolutionary armed forces have vigorously traversed a glorious, victorious road by struggling under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding military strategist and legendary hero.

The two revolutionary wars against the Japanese and U.S. imperialists were the most difficult and grim revolutionary wars, unprecedented in history. The enemies which invaded our country were atrociously powerful imperialists of possessed great military capabilities and military and economic potential. Such being the case, our people and the revolutionary armed forces had to fight enemies who had numerical and technical supremacy over us.

Taking responsibility in the two grim wars, adopting a chuche-type military line and using profound military strategy and flexible tactics, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song led our people and army along a victorious road. By following the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's leadership and by heroically struggling with confidence in sure victory and with a indomitable fighting spirit, our revolutionary army and people defeated the Japanese aggressors and achieved the liberation of the fatherland, thus firmly protecting national independence and sovereignty. This was a legendary, great military miracle and was an epochal exploit ushering in a new era in the colonial national liberation struggle and in the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggles. Because of this brilliant victory, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song gained a reputation the world over as a victorious, iron-willed commander. The leader's name has shone as the symbol of victory in the anti-imperialist struggle.

While repelling the enemy's continuous aggressive maneuvers to provoke a new war during the postwar period, the heroic KPA reliably protected with arms the security of the fatherland and world peace and firmly defended with arms our people's cause for socialist construction. Today's endlessly prosperous socialist fatherland and the revolutionary gains are soaked with the valuable blood and sweat shed by officers and men of the KPA and are strewn with the noble patriotism and indomitable revolutionary spirit displayed by them. All the people deeply trust and love our KPA because of the heroic and devoted struggle and brilliant exploits it has performed for the fatherland the the people. This is the great pride of our People's Army.

The course followed by our revolutionary armed forces has been a proud one in which they have been fostered and strengthened into loyal militant ranks which resolutely protect and defend the party and the leader. It has been the brilliant tradition of our revolutionary army that it has displayed endless loyalty to the leader -- the leader of the revolution -- and has firmly defended the revolutionary cause.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas were ranks of the revolutionary vanguard, who, holding in high esteem the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader of the Korean revolution and as the sun of the nation and rallying around the leader, brilliantly developed the chuche cause. They set, for the first time in the Korean communist movement, a great example in protecting and holding the leader in high esteem.

The noble revolutionary spirit and tradition of the anti-Japanese revolutionary patriots have been brilliantly protected and inherited by the officers and men of our People's Army. Every timeweighty tasks and trials have loomed before the revolution, our People's Army has always been the core unit protecting, safeguarding, and upholding the party and leader. Just like the anti-Japanese revolutionaries of old who unscrupulously sacrificed their youth and even their lives to protect the headquarters of the revolution, our People's Army has energetically struggled holding high the slogan "Let us defend with our lives the party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song." This is a clear expression of the noble mettle of our People's Army.

Brimming over in the men and officers of our People's Army is the steel-like faith and will to defend the party under any trials and ordeals, willingly trusting their fate to the party. That the entire men and officers of the People's Army, rallying rock-firm around the party center in one mind and will, have struggled energetically with the noble revolutionary spirit displayed by the patriots of old, is the most precious, unequalled accomplishment won in the building of our revolutionary armed forces.

Our People's Army has been incomparably strengthened militarily and technically over what it was in the past. Today, all our People's Army's military and service branches have been equipped with modern weapons and combat technology and means. Under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our People's Army has been trained steel-like in the flames of guerrilla war and modern war and in the course of defending and safeguarding the socialist fatherland against the imperialist aggressors, growing into invincible combat ranks possessing strong backbone and ample experience.

Today, we can proudly say that we have provided a powerful and mighty revolutionary armed force capable of reliably defending and safeguarding the nation's security and revolutionary gains and of expelling any kind of enemy attack and aggression. Thanks to this invincible and ever-victorious revolutionary army, nobody can arbitrarily challenge the dignity and honor of our fatherland, and the final victory of the revolutionary cause and the brilliant future of the nation are firmly guaranteed. It is a source of great exhilaration and happiness for our people to have a revolutionary army, fully prepared both politically and ideologically and militarily and technologically, each man capable of defeating 100 of the enemy.

All the victories and successes embroidered in the annals of our revolutionary armed forces are the noble fruition of the wise leadership and energetic struggle of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Taking the lead of our revolutionary armed forces and putting forth the chuche-oriented ideology and policy for army building at every stage and period of revolutionary development, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has brilliantly embodied this ideology and policy with his devoted efforts and his whole energy and has warmly taken care of the men and officers of the People's Army just like blood-relations.

Even today, long after he crossed the steep ravines of Mt Paektu leading the anti-Japanese armed ranks, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is endlessly strengthening and developing our revolutionary armed forces by organizing and leading overall military work, along with party and state work, with his unexhaustible energy and extraordinary practical ability. Without the wise leadership and warm love of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we could not conceive of our People's Army having traversed the glorified victorious path or having grown into today's powerful and unrivaled army.

Based on the demand of revolutionary developments and its insight into the inevitability of army building, our glorious party has put forth the policy of imbuing the entire army with the chuche idea and is energetically leading the struggle to implement this policy. Thanks to the correct policy and leadership of the party center, our People's Army ranks are being strengthened as loyal ranks energetically advancing under the slogan of "Let us struggle with our lives for the great leader" and as further modernized and highly regularized combat units. No force can stop our people's advance, which is marching under the leadership of the great KWP.

Indeed, the history of 50 years that the KPA has traversed was a period of heroic struggle and exploits during which the KPA explored the future of independence and accumulated immortal exploits in the most arduous struggle, a glorious 50 years during which the KPA established a great tradition of loyalty to the party and leader and brilliantly inherited it, and 50 years of rewarding victories in which the KPA provided inexhaustible potential enabling the KPA to advance more vigorously toward a brilliant future.

Now, our people are extremely proud of having such revolutionary armed forces which have a bright future in front of it, as well as such a great history.

A long period of more than half a century has elapsed since the beginning of the revolution and birth of the revolutionary army in our country. Our people and our revolutionary armed forces have followed a glorious path of victory and our revolution has advanced far. Our revolutionary cause, however, has not yet been accomplished. We should reunify the divided fatherland, achieve the final victory of socialism and carry out to the end the work of imbuing society with the chuche idea.

The situation at home and abroad is more complicated and tense than ever before. Clinging persistently to the policy of two-Koreas, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys have staged frantic maneuvers for aggression and for provoking a new war against us. The heavy revolutionary duty and the tense situation facing us require us to further consolidate the revolutionary armed forces and to thoroughly and continuously carry out the principle of self-defense. Men and officers of the People's Army and all the people in the nation should wage a more vigorous struggle to firmly defend and safeguard the socialist fatherland and to defend world peace and security, holding higher the banner of revolution.

Establishing the party's unitary ideological system and firmly guaranteeing the party's leadership in the army is the fundamental principle for building the revolutionary armed forces and a prerequisite for consolidating the might of our People's Army. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should make the People's Army fervently defend and safeguard the party and firmly guarantee by force the party's revolutionary cause by thoroughly establishing the party's unitary ideological system in the army and guaranteeing the party's leadership in it.

Only when the party's unitary ideological system is firmly established in the army can the People's Army firmly maintain its character as a chuche-type revolutionary army and struggle to the end for the victory of the chuche cause.

The party organizations in the People's Army should endlessly deepen political and ideological work in conformity with the demand of revolutionary developments so that every man and officer can arm himself with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideology -- the chuche idea -- and think and act as directed by the leader's idea and will at any time and any place. At the same time they should continuously indoctrinate soldiers in the accomplishments and traditions which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song achieved with devoted efforts over a long period in the military field and in army building. By so doing, they should make soldiers cherish and add lustre to the accomplishments and traditions.

The KWP is the great guide of the People's Army. The key to having our revolutionary armed forces strengthened and developed in conformity with the demand of the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea and to having them carry out their honorable mission lies in upholding the leadership of our party. The People's Army units and all the men and officers should firmly establish an orderly work system and revolutionary discipline capable of ensuring the party's leadership in the entire army, always carry out the party's policies, order and directives unconditionally and thoroughly and solve all problems arising in military work according to the intentions of the party, thus making the People's Army consolidate the organizational and ideological foundation of the party and demonstrate its honor as the loyal guards and a shock brigade in implementing the cause of the party.

To loyally uphold the leader of the revolution is the most important thing for the People's Army. All the party organizations in the army, holding high the slogan "Let the entire army become Kim Hyok's in the 1980's," should make all soldiers defend, safeguard and uphold the party and leader, arming themselves with the persistent spirit and verve of the young communists who firmly defended the leader of the revolution under the difficult conditions of the past.

All the soldiers of the People's Army and the People's Constabulary, with rock-firm determination to share weal and woe with the party, should trust and follow our party under any circumstances and loyally struggle on the road of upholding the party center forever.



To brilliantly inherit and develop the revolutionary tradition provided in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle is honorable work for the consummation of the revolutionary cause and a noble duty of our People's Army. Our revolutionary armed forces were founded in the period during which the glorious roots of our party were struck and they have always cherished the pride of firmly defending and safeguarding the party's revolutionary tradition throughout the long historical course.

As ever, men and officers of the People's Army should defend the unblemished purity of the revolutionary tradition as if it were the apple of their eye, so as to preserve our revolution. In particular, they should continuously display the traditional beautiful customs of the unity of upper and lower echelons and of the army and people, highly displayed in the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese revolution, and burnish the tradition of the anti-Japanese guerrilla-style unit management. To thoroughly implement our party's military line of self-defense and further enhance the combat capability of the units is an indispensable demand for the consolidation and development of the People's Army. Only when the revolutionary army's political and ideological superiority is combined with military and technological preparedness can the revolutionary army display its unequalled militant might and win victory in combat waged against the enemy, no matter how strong he may be.

By waging a more vigorous struggle to make the entire army into a cadre army and to modernize the army, we should strengthen the might of the people's army in every respect, upholding the military line of self-defense put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Commanding officers of the People's Army and People's Constabulary, by further positively waging the struggle to execute the 5-point policy for strengthening combat capability and the 10-point policy for strengthening combat capability and the 10-point regulations to be observed when serving in the army, should prepare soldiers with the strength of one-defeats-a-hundred and bring about a new change enhancing the combat capability of the units. Thoroughly awakening to the honorable duty assigned to them before the fatherland and people, all the men and officers should enthusiastically take part in combat and political training, and defend rock-firm and safeguard the socialist fatherland and revolutionary gains from possible enemy attack and aggression by further heightening revolutionary vigilance.

To strengthen defense strength and safeguard the revolution is a sacred duty of all the people. All party members and working people should further highly display the beautiful custom of loving the People's Army just like blood-relatives and of helping it with sincerity, defend the fatherland's security by uniting with the People's Army, and accelerate socialist construction.

Our People's Army is the army of the glorious KWP and a revolutionary armed force which safeguards the chuche cause. Today, our party and the People's Army form a perfect, inseparable whole.

It is the firm and unwavering will of our People's Army to share weal and woe, to live and die together, with the party under any storm and trials and to uphold the party center.

There is no other army in the world so endlessly loyal to the party and leader as our People's Army. Only further greater victory and glory awaits our people and our People's Army energetically struggling for the consummation of the chuche revolutionary cause, rallying around the party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

#### KIM IL-SONG VISITS VEGETABLE PLANT, FARM 25 APR

SK270051 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2219 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 27 (KCNA) -- The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song visited the Aeguk vegetable plant and the vegetable greenhouse of the Changchon cooperative farm in Sadong District on April 25.



He was accompanied by Comrade Kim Il, Pak Song-chol, Kim Chung-nin, Kim Hwan, Kang Song-san, Choe Kwang, Chong Chun-ki, So Yun-sok, So Kwan-hui, Hong Song-yong and Kim Chang-chu, and Chairman Han Tok-su and Vice-Chairman Yi Kye-paek of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song went round the newly-built Aeguk vegetable plant. Inspecting the plant he expressed deep satisfaction with the successful construction of the modern vegetable plant which can store and keep fresh vegetables and fruits. He said it is important for supplying fresh vegetables in sufficiency at all times to the Pyongyang citizens to build more vegetable plants of this kind and, at the same time, manage and operate them well, and put forward concrete tasks for this.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent to the vegetable greenhouse built by the vegetable work team No. 1 of the Changchon cooperative farm in Sadong District. While seeing vegetables doing quite well in the greenhouse, he was greatly satisfied over the fact that the farmers there have built the greenhouse by themselves by using local materials to produce vegetables in large quantities, and highly praised their success. He taught that the vegetable greenhouse built at the Changchon cooperative farm is a very economic one which needs less materials and operation expense and is easy to be built. If the method of this farm is applied, he said, a greenhouse can be built easily in any place and more fresh vegetables be cultivated all the year round. He put forward the tasks to widely disseminate and generalise this fine experience.

That day the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave programmatic teachings which would serve as a guideline in effecting a new turn in the vegetable production in greenhouses and producing and supplying fresh vegetables more abundantly to our people all the year round.

#### FOREIGN DELEGATES TO KIM IL-SONG BIRTHDAY DEPART

WA281500 [Editorial Report] Pyongyang KCNA in English reported that the following foreign delegates have left Pyongyang after attending the 70th birthday celebrations of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK:

On 17 April at 0506 GMT, it reported that Nsekaliye Aloys, member of the Central Committee of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda and minister of primary and secondary education, special envoy of Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda, and his entourage departed on 16 April;

On 18 April at 0955 GMT, it reported that the delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] headed by Milan Daljevic, executive secretary of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the LCY, departed on 17 April;

On 20 April at 0412 GMT, it reported that Paulo Muwanga, vice president of the Republic of Uganda, departed on 19 April; and

On 21 April at 0346 GMT, it reported that Steve S. Naraine, second vice president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana and head of the Guyanese party and government delegation, departed on 20 April.

#### KIM IL-SONG BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED ABROAD

SK241531 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 24 (KCNA) -- Celebration functions were recently held in socialist countries on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to reports.

A DPRK photo exhibition "Immortal Exploits: The Glorious Path" opened on April 15 at the National Palace of Culture in Beijing, co-sponsored by the Chinese Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Korea Friendship Association. On display at the exhibition hall are a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song standing by the Lake Chonji on Mt Paektu and other photographs showing his revolutionary activities, a photograph of the

dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il on the platform of the square where a demonstration of working people in Pyongyang was held in celebration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Workers Party of Korea and its sixth congress and photographs showing our people's struggle for the development of economy, education and culture and for national reunification.

The opening ceremony of the exhibition was attended by Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Huang Zhen, President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries Wang Bingnan and other personages concerned and a large number of people of broad strata in Beijing. It was addressed by Chairman Huang Zhen and DPRK Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su.

In his speech Huang Zhen sincerely wished President Kim Il-song good health and a long life. He said: President Kim Il-song is the great leader of the Korean people and founder of the Workers Party of Korea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean People's Army, who has gone through long trials. He has devoted all his wisdom and energy to the Korean people's cause of national liberation and the cause of proletarian revolution for more than half a century.

A Korean film show was arranged in Bucharest and a Korean photo exhibition opened under the sponsorship of the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Romania-Korea Friendship Association.

A meeting was held at the Hall of Culture in Vtreshnevka District, Zagreb, Yugoslavia. A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Josip Broz Tito were placed on the platform of the meeting hall. Present at the meeting were Dragutin Plasc, member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, Yugoslavia, and chairman of the Zagreb city conference of the League of Communists of Croatia; a deputy secretary of the Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, Yugoslavia; the president of the Tresnevka, Zagreb, District Assembly; the chairman of the District Executive Council and other personages concerned. Present on invitation were officials of the DPRK Embassy in Yugoslavia and foreign consuls-general and consuls in Zagreb. A poem dedicated to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was recited at the meeting.

A meeting was held at the GDR-Korea Friendship Kripena agricultural cooperative farm. Placed at the meeting hall were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Erich Honecker. The meeting was attended by the agricultural secretary of the Eilenburg county committee, Leipzig, of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany; the chairman of the management board of the cooperative farm and the secretary of the farm committee of the party, together with co-op farmers. A message of greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted at the meeting.

A meeting was held in Otwock under the co-sponsorship of the Otwock city committee of the Polish United Workers Party, the city administrative committee and the Poland-Korea Friendship Club. A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the meeting hall. Participating in the meeting were the first secretary of the Otwock city party committee and other personnel concerned. Congratulatory letters to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were read out at the meeting. A meeting also took place at the former Korean war orphans school in the suburbs of Warsaw which the great leader visited in July 1956. A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the meeting hall. A congratulatory letter to the great leader was adopted there. Speeches were made at the functions.

#### NODONG SINMUN COMMEMORATES LENIN'S BIRTHDAY

SK240208 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0720 GMT 22 Apr 82

[NODONG SINMUN 22 April article: "The 112th Anniversary of Great Lenin's Birth"]

[Text] We greet the 112th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin, the outstanding leader of the working class. Along with his immortal achievements, Lenin's name has remained in the memory of communists and the revolutionary people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Lenin devoted his whole life to the sacred revolutionary cause for the freedom and liberation of the international working class and the world's oppressed people and left immortal achievements for the victory of socialism and communism.

Lenin devoted his whole life to the sacred cause of performing the historic duty of the working class and achieving the freedom and liberation of the exploited and oppressed people. Lenin was an outstanding thinker and theoretician who provided the working class with a powerful weapon in its struggle to overthrow the old society and build a new world. Lenin, who carried out activities in the period of imperialism when the contradictions of the capitalist society reached their zenith, put forward Leninism, reflecting the nature demand for social development and the will and desire of the people. Leninism was a mighty weapon of struggle and a banner of victory grasped by the working people, including the Russian working class and peasants. Leninism is creative Marxism of the period of imperialism and comprises the theory, strategy and tactics in the proletarian revolution.

What holds important place in Lenin's doctrine is his theory on imperialism. Based on the rule of emergence, development and the downfall of imperialism, invented by Marx, Lenin defined imperialism as the highest and final stage of capitalism, as a parasitic or corroding imperialism and as an overture for the socialist revolution.

Lenin's scientific exposition of the essence and historic position of imperialism and the inevitability of its fall dealt decisive blows at the advocates of imperialism. Lenin's discovery of the rule of the unbalanced development of capitalism in the period of imperialism and his putting forth for the first time a theory on the victory of socialism in a country victoriously encouraged the working class, struggling to smash the citadel of capitalism and to achieve the victory of socialism and communism.

Defending and developing the Marxist theory on the proletarian dictatorship, Lenin expounded its historic necessity and duty. He then put forth an idea on the league of workers and peasants as the supreme principle of proletarian dictatorship. Based on the situation in Russia, he discovered the form of the Soviet regime -- a dictatorial state of proletariat.

Lenin was an outstanding organizer and leader of the revolutionary struggle of the Russian working class. He led the Russian revolution to victory by firmly arming the Russian working class and the working people and by organizing and mobilizing them. Founding and strengthening the revolutionary party of the working class was Lenin's lifetime cause. He energetically worked to found a new type of party. While staunchly fighting against opportunists and reformists of all types, Lenin laid the organizational and ideological foundation of a revolutionary party of the working class, propounded its strategic and tactical principle, founded the Bolshevik Party, a party of the working class, in Russia and developed and strengthened it. In particular, he rejected factions within the party and established an ironclad centralized discipline, enabling the Bolshevik Party to fully assume its leadership role.

With the founding of the Bolshevik Party, the Russian working class and the working people victoriously pioneered the revolution, possessing their powerful revolutionary staff headquarters. What is conspicuous in the achievements of Lenin as a great practitioner is that he organized and led the October Socialist Revolution to victory. By rallying the Russian working class and the broad strata of the people around the Bolshevik Party and by calling them to an armed struggle, Lenin accomplished for the first time the historic cause of overthrowing the government of landowners and capitalists and the dictatorial state of the proletariat.

The victory of the October Socialist Revolution in making the first breach in the stronghold of imperialism was a great event which ushered in an era of revolutionary turn from capitalism to socialism and was the victory of Lenin's idea.



After achieving victory in the revolution, Lenin organized and led the Bolshevik Party, the army and the people in crushing the armed imperialist interventionists and domestic reactionaries who tried to obliterate the infant Soviet state at the initial stage, thus defending the revolutionary gains. Overcoming mounting difficulties and trials, he wisely led the Soviet people's struggle to build socialism.

Lenin was an outstanding leader who brought about the historic start of the revolutionary cause of the Russian working class and led it to victory and was a communist revolutionary fighter who devoted his lifetime to the cause of the liberation of mankind. After the death of Lenin, the Soviet people built a socialist system free from exploitation and oppression in the vast Soviet land by achieving socialist industrialization and agricultural collectivization by inheriting his cause. In the fatherland liberation war, under the leadership of Lenin's party, the Soviet people and army played a decisive role in defeating fascist Germany and ending World War II by displaying a spirit of matchless devotion and mass heroism. Thus, the Soviet people not only gloriously defended the Soviet fatherland but also greatly contributed to saving the peoples of many countries from the danger of fascist slavery. During the postwar period, through their creative labor struggle, the Soviet people rehabilitated the devastated people's economy in a short span of time and changed their country into a developed, powerful socialist country.

Upholding the decision of the Central Committee of the Communist party of the Soviet Union to significantly greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union the Soviet people are now energetically striving to fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan set forth by the 26th party congress and are making strenuous efforts to defend peace and security against the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war in the international arena. Our people sincerely rejoice over the successes attained by the fraternal Soviet people.

Much history has taken place since V.I. Lenin carried out activities. During this period, many revolutionary events have occurred in the history of the modern age, and a basic change has taken place in the world. Socialism has been expanded and developed on a global scale. The peoples of many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, who have served as blood and fodder for capitalist civilization, have achieved national independence and entered the road of independent development. The struggle of the people to achieve independence and socialism has spread like a prairie fire.

Imperialism has declined. Approaching is the day when colonial rule, which has disgracefully stained the history of mankind, will end. No force can stop the lawful process of the downfall of imperialism and the victory of socialism and communism. In the surging trend for the great era of independence, the revolutionary force of independence against imperialism is victorious.

The historic experience of the international communist movement shows that only under the leadership of an outstanding leader can the revolutionary cause of the working class victoriously advance without turns and twists. The leader plays a decisive role in the revolutionary struggle of the working class.

By holding in high esteem the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as a great leader, our people have traversed the single glorious road of victory and have greeted the era of great national prosperity. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has invented the immortal *chuche* idea, dispelled the dark cloud of colonial rule, which hung low over this land, with the resplendent ray of this idea, achieved the liberation of the fatherland and changed our country into a dignified, independent and self-reliant country with a self-defense capability. The revolutionary cause developed by the great leader has been brilliantly inherited and developed by our party. Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and following the guidance of the glorious party center, our people are accelerating the historic cause for building socialism and communism with confidence in a bright future.



The Korean and Soviet peoples are class brothers who are fighting shoulder to shoulder against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace, socialism and communism. Our people treasure friendship and solidarity with the fraternal Soviet people. The traditional Korean-Soviet friendship, cultivated in the flames of arduous revolutionary struggle and which has withstood historic trials, is excellently developing in the interests of the two peoples. The fraternal Soviet people are actively supporting and encouraging the struggle of our people to achieve the fatherland's reunification.

Our people will as always vigorously struggle to oppose imperialism and achieve peace, democracy, national independence and the victory of the cause of socialism in unity with the peoples of socialist countries, including the Soviet Union, and nonaligned countries and with the world's progressive people.

The immortal achievements of V.I. Lenin will shine in the history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class.

#### YI CHONG-OK MEETS WITH IRANIAN PRIME MINISTER

SK280024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 28 (KCNA) -- Talks between Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on an official goodwill visit to Iran and Mir Hoseyn Musavi, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was held on April 26 in Tehran, according to a report.

The talks was attended by the premier's party on our side and by the minister of state for administration and the chief of the prime minister's office, vice-ministers of various ministries and vice-president of a bank on the Iranian side. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

#### CEAUSESCU SENDS CONDOLENCES ON CHOE HYON DEATH

SK280825 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 28 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a telegram of condolence from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, on the death of Comrade Choe Hyon. The telegram dated April 13 reads:

Upon the death of Comrade Choe Hyon, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, member of the Military Committee of the WPK Central Committee, member of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and vice-chairman of the National Defence Commission of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK, I offer deepest condolences to you, and through you, to the family of the deceased.

#### TRADE UNION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PRC 26 APR

SK280028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 28 (KCNA) -- A trade union delegation of our country headed by U Chong-hak, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, left here yesterday by plane for a visit to China.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Mun Pyong-nok, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the GFTUK, personages concerned and an official of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

KOREA HERALD HAILS VISIT BY VICE PRESIDENT BUSH

SK280134 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Apr 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Fruit of Bush's Visit"]

[Text] Ties between any two nations cannot but be strong when bound by a common stake and when their people understand and trust each other not only to defend it but also to promote it. This simple truth was given ample proof by U.S. Vice President George Bush's three-day visit to this country which ended yesterday.

The vice president made his first visit here to celebrate the 100th year of the Korean-American official relationship. But as his short but loaded itinerary demonstrated, his trip proved to be far more than a commemorative one. First of all, it resulted in a firmer-than-ever reaffirmation of the necessity for a strong Korean-American partnership. Their alliance has already undergone a test of times during the past 30 years and looks forward to further solidarity in ensuring peace and stability in this part of Asia.

As Mr Bush made clear while addressing the National Assembly, Korea and the United States have worked together in the close spirit of cooperation to maintain peace on this peninsula. This partnership will continue so as to make North Korea's Kim Il-song give up his aggressive policy for the logic of negotiations. The American vice president put forth the U.S. message to Pyongyang in most unequivocal terms when he said that the United States "has no intention of stepping aside in Korea so Kim Il-song can launch another invasion and set the clock back thirty-two years." This expression of the U.S. determination gives us new encouragement in pursuing the avowed peaceful goals of this republic on the peninsula.

The security interest is not the sole binder of the Korean-American ties which is entering its second century. While the United States is a major market for Korean goods, Korea today is the ninth largest trading partner of America. No doubt, Korea's place in U.S. trade will become more important in the future as its economy continues to expand.

As the visiting vice president noted, this republic under the leadership of President Chon Tu-hwan is striving to renew the spirit of national harmony and build a solid basis for pluralism. The increasing economic achievement under the powerful security shield will provide further impetus to our endeavor for a free and prosperous society. The progress being made in this undertaking will augment the Korean-American partnership with a new measure of pride and strength.

The closeness of Korean-American ties is reflected in many ways, indeed. The two nations have fought together twice in the last three decades and, on this peninsula, they have been standing side by side to safeguard the peace they won together. Besides, the bulging Korean community in the United States, as well as the increasing number of Korean youths advancing their academic studies there, has contributed a great deal to narrowing the cultural distance between the two countries.

These encouraging developments will help the Korean-American alliance mature to its fullest extent as it continues into a second hundred years. As Mr Bush said during the visit, Korean-American ties have been consolidated enough to endure any criticism. His visit, to all appearances, marked a new moment in the Korea-U.S. joint efforts to become more trustworthy and dependable friends in the years ahead.

HOME MINISTER RESIGNS FOLLOWING UIRYONG MASSACRE

SK280756 Seoul YONHAP in English 0741 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Seoul, April 28 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan Wednesday accepted the resignation tendered by Home Affairs Minister So Chong-hwa in connection with a policeman's massacre of villagers in the southern town of Uiryong Monday night, and appointed Sports Minister No Tae-u to replace So, a presidential spokesman announced.

The president named Yi Won-kyung, secretary general of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee, as sports minister.

In another action, the chief executive appointed Kim Song-pae, governor of North Kyongsang Province, as mayor of Seoul, spokesman Yi Wong-hui said. Pak Yong-su, the former mayor, resigned because of the April 8 accident at a subway construction site in Seoul, which claimed the lives of 10 persons and injured 42 others.

Fifty-five people were killed and 36 others were injured in a shooting spree in Uiryong, South Kyongsang Province, Monday night and early Tuesday morning, when an apparently insane policeman detonated hand grenades and indiscriminately fired rifles at villagers.

New Home Affairs Minister No Tae-u, 50, is a retired army general who began his government service as state minister for political affairs and diplomacy last year. He became sports minister in March, when the portfolio was created. New Sports Minister Yi Won-kyung, 60, is a former diplomat who has served as vice foreign minister, culture and information minister, and president of the HAPTONG NEWS AGENCY, one of the two forerunners of the YONHAP NEWS AGENCY. Seoul's new mayor, Kim Song-pae, 55, is a career civil servant who was a former vice mayor of Seoul and former governor of Kangwon Province.

#### Interministerial Body Formed

SK280151 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] The government has formed an inter-ministry committee to deal with relief measures after the massacre of residents by a policeman, which occurred in Uiryong, Kyongsang-namdo, Monday night. The body, headed by Premier Yu Chang-sun, is made up of Deputy Premier Kim Chun-song, Home Minister So Chong-hwa, Justice Minister Yi Chong-won, Defense Minister Chu Yong-pok, Health-Social Affairs Minister Chon Myong-ki and Culture-Information Minister Yi Kwang-pyo. Deputy Premier Kim and Health-Social Minister Chon went to the scene of the incident to work out due steps to deal with it. A working-level team to probe the incident has also been formed with senior prosecutors.

In a special statement, Premier Yu, terming the slaughter an "act of unpardonable atrocity," said that the government would closely examine the incident and work out schemes to prevent similar incidents. The Home Ministry named Kyongsang-namdo Governor Choe Chong-ho head of its own relief committee to manage funerals of the dead and medical treatment of the injured. The committee initially released 3 million won to each family of the fatal victims yesterday.

#### Death Toll Rises to 56

SK280112 Seoul YONHAP in English 0030 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Uiryong, Korea, April 28 (YONHAP) -- The death toll in the shooting spree here Monday night rose to 56 Tuesday evening, as Mrs. Pak Sun-tok died in a hospital bed. Thirty-six persons are currently being treated for wounds they suffered in the bizarre incident, in which a policeman detonated hand grenades and indiscriminately fired rifles at villagers. The fanatic killer, identified as U Pom-kon, 27, committed suicide with a hand grenade following his rampage. Authorities said the policeman was insane.

#### KOREA TIMES Views Incident

SK280231 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Apr 82 p 8

[Excerpts] The mass killing of innocent villagers committed by a policeman on duty Monday night raised many problems, including inadequate security at arsenals and lack of police preparedness for contingencies. The unprecedented incident which left 55 dead and 37 injured, might have been avoided or at least the death toll could have been minimized if the two guards at the arsenal had lived up to the regulations of their duty.

The two soldiers on defense call-up were learned to have deserted their post in the face of violent acts by the drunken policeman, allowing him to take the carbines, ammunition and hand grenades.

Even more deplorable was that the killer was able to continue his rampage unchecked for about eight hours. Considering the fact that the nation is under the constant threat of infiltration by armed North Korean agents, the inadequate police defense posture exposed by the incident was enough to make the general public shiver all over. Thus it took more than four hours for the report of incident to be relayed to the National Police Headquarters from the start of the rampage. There must be a big loophole in the command structure of the National Police. The emergency communication network for the Homeland Reserve Force also proved ineffective in the face of such a contingency.

It is hardly understandable that the police could not get the policeman who was moving on foot. As U was armed, the pursuing police force retained the right to gun him down in self-defense even without orders from Seoul to kill him. The deep-rooted easy-going and passive attitude of the police can be pointed out as a major cause of the miserable and shameful incident.

It is generally believed that the incident was motivated by the policeman's personal discontent with his assignment and trouble with his commonlaw wife, coupled with his innately vicious character. Patrolman U is said to have complained often about having been transferred to the remote village from Seoul. It can also be pointed out that there must be something wrong with the method of recruiting policemen, which should have taken personal character more thoroughly into account.

#### ARMED ARMY DESERTER APPREHENDED BY POLICE 25 APR

SK270151 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Apr 82 p 8

[Excerpts] Taegu -- Pvt. Yu Pyong-ho, 22, an army deserter, was arrested by police Sunday four days after he left his unit without permission, carrying two hand grenades. The deserter was apprehended by six policemen, including patrolman Han Sang-nak assigned to Kyongsang police station, at around 2:05 p.m. Sunday while boarding a local bus in an attempt to ride to downtown Taegu from Chinyang-myon, Kyongseon-gun, Kyongsang Pukto.

He said that he carried two hand grenades and wanted to use them in threatening car drivers to give him free rides. Police turned Pvt. Yu over to military investigation authorities.

In the meantime, Kyongsang police station yesterday recommended three policemen who played leading roles in arresting the runaway soldier, to higher police authorities for their promotion by one rank each.

#### GOVERNMENT STUDIES MEASURES TO BOOST EXPORTS

SK261301 Seoul YONHAP in English 1118 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Seoul, April 26 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government is studying multilateral export support measures to boost sagging exports. A ranking government official said Monday the ceiling for export finance loans will increase from the current 80 percent to 85 or 90 percent per dollar and the payment period will be extended from the present 90 days to 120 or 160 days.

The official said such a move is considered necessary because commodity shipments abroad in the first 24 days of this month dropped 2.1 percent compared to the same period last year while arrivals of export letters of credit in the same 24 day period fell by 22.6 percent.

The government also plans to increase funds for credit exports of machinery and industrial plants in particular and omit the quality check when agreements with buyers are made. Other highlights of the export support measures now being considered include improving the customs rebate system, gradually increasing the won currency against the U.S. dollar and shifting from the current export licensing system to an export reporting system, according to the official.



DEFENSE MINISTER JARANTAYN ABHIA ENDS GDR VISIT

OW220213 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1718 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 21 Apr (MONTSAME) -- The visit of the MPR delegation headed by Colonel-General Jarantayn Abhia, Mongolia's defense minister, to the German Democratic Republic came to a close. As the TASS agency reports the Mongolian delegation was received by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SUPG CC (Socialist Unity Party of Germany), chairman of the GDR State Council. Erich Honecker evaluated the visit of the MPR military delegation as a new important stage in defending the close friendship and co-operation between the SUPG and MPRP, between the peoples and armies of the two fraternal countries. Erich Honecker awarded the GDR Order of Scharnhorst to the Mongolian defense minister for his services in strengthening the brotherhood-in-arms and co-operation between the armed forces of the GDR and MPR.

Jarantayn Abhia pointed out the importance of Mongolia's fraternal co-operation with the Soviet Union, GDR and other socialist countries. Consistently strengthening the brotherhood-in-arms with the armies of these states the Mongolian People's Army sees its vital task in safeguarding socialist homeland and universal peace, he stressed.

Before departure Mongolian visitors were received by General of the Army Heinz Hoffmann, GDR's defense minister, member of the SUPG CC Politbureau.

LENIN BIRTH ANNIVERSARY MEETING HELD 20 APR

OW221306 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1505 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 20 Apr (MONTSAME) -- A solemn meeting of representatives of public organizations of the Soviet Embassy in the MPR was held here today at the V.I. Lenin club in honor of the 112th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin, founder of the CPSU and the Soviet state and leader of the working people of the world.

D. Gombojab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, and D. Maydar, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, as well as other officials, were present at the meeting.

[Words indistinct] Soviet Embassy personnel and representatives of specialists of the fraternal country working in the MPR took part.

M.P. Makareyev, minister counselor of the Soviet Embassy in the MPR, delivered a report on the life and activities of V.I. Lenin at the meeting.

BRIEFS

CERAMIC TILES COMBINE -- Ulaanbaatar, 14 Apr (MONTSAME) -- The first produce is put out at the Ulaanbaatar ceramic tiles combine built with the technical-economic assistance of the Soviet Union. The enterprise is to produce 800 thousand square meters of all kinds of ceramic tiles. This will fully satisfy the domestic demand in the building material and even make it possible to export it. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1700 GMT 14 Apr 82 OW]

TELEVISION STATION -- Ulaanbaatar, 14 Apr (MONTSAME) -- An "Ekran - KR" television station built by Soviet specialists began operation in Omnogobi Aymag a few days ago. Now livestock breeders and miners in Hanhongor Somon and the Taban Tologoy open-cut coal mine will regularly receive Mongolian television programs and see international news in Soviet "Orbita" television programs. [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1508 GMT 14 Apr 82 OW]

BOU THANG RECEIVES CSSR DEFENSE MINISTER DZUR

BK271221 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] After arriving in the PRK at 1345 on 26 April, the CSSR high-level military delegation led by Comrade General Martin Dzur, member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee and defense minister of the CSSR, went to lay a wreath at the independence monument to pay tribute to the memory of cadres, combatants and people who sacrificed their lives for the cause of the revolution and the fatherland.

The delegation later called on and had a warm and cordial conversation at the office of the defense minister with Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense and vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council.

Comrade Bou Thang expressed his elation over the visit of the delegation, which has brought about firmer solidarity and friendship between the two armies and peoples of Kampuchea and Czechoslovakia. He said that this visit constituted a great encouragement to the Kampuchean Army and people in the defense and construction of their country.

The CSSR high-level military delegation expressed thanks for the warm and intimate reception accorded it by the Kampuchean Army and people.

All of this clearly attests to the firm and unbreakable bonds of friendship and solidarity between Kampuchea and Czechoslovakia.

Defense Ministry Reception

BK271315 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0425 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 Apr (SPK) -- On Monday evening the Defense Ministry held a solemn reception in Phnom Penh in honor of the high-ranking CSSR military delegation which was led by Gen Martin Dzur, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and defense minister.

Attending the reception were: Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and defense minister; Soy Keo, vice defense minister; Meas Kroch, chief of General Political Department; Di Phin, chief of General Logistics Department; Tea Banh, assistant chief of General Staff of the Kampuchean People's Armed Forces; and Prach Sun, vice minister of foreign affairs [title as received].

Czechoslovak Ambassador Zikmund Tobias and Vietnamese Military Attache Vu Nha of the Vietnamese Embassy in Kampuchea were also on hand.

Minister Bou Thang expressed his thanks to the CSSR military delegation for its visit to Kampuchea. He stressed: This visit manifests the CSSR's sympathy for the Kampuchean people and their revolutionary army and contributes to deepening the relations of friendship between Kampuchea and Czechoslovakia.

He pointed to the shining successes achieved by the heroic army and people of Kampuchea and highly appraised the dedicated aid of Vietnam, Laos, the USSR, Czechoslovakia and other countries of the socialist community. He claimed that he was convinced that the relations of friendship and militant solidarity between the armies and peoples of Kampuchea and Czechoslovakia would become more profound.

Gen Martin Dzur denounced U.S. imperialism, China and other reactionaries for conspiring to aggravate world tension.

He highly praised the progress made in all domains by the Kampuchean people over the past 3 years under the KPRP leadership, thanks to their enormous efforts and the aid of socialist countries. He said: The relations of friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Kampuchea would become more profound every day.

In the evening, the artistic troupe of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army performed a show in honor of the Czechoslovak guests.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 19-25 APRIL REPORTED

BK260326 [Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 19-25 April:

Kompong Thom: Phnom Penh domestic service in Cambodian at 0400 GMT on 19 April reports that by the end of March peasants in the province had sold 13,601 tons of rice to the state -- 3,101 tons above target.

Kompong Cham: At 1100 GMT on 22 April the radio reports that whereas in 1980-81 the state bought 15,670 tons of paddy from the peasants, by 5 April this year they had already bought more than 26,000 tons. This is 88 percent of the plan. By 30 March 984 tons of old and new paddy had been transported to Phnom Penh.

Stung Treng: The radio reports at 0400 GMT on 23 April that by the beginning of March peasants in the province had repaired 3 km of ditches. It is planned to grow 9,000 hectares of rice, 2,500 hectares of subsidiary crops and 500 hectares of industrial crops this rainy season. Last year only 9,700 hectares of land were used. The fish catch is planned at 500 tons, against the 1981 catch of 200 tons, while the target is for 1,000 cubic meters of timber to be produced.

Kandal: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0429 GMT on 19 April reports that by the beginning of April Kandal had grown 32,000 of the 40,000 hectares of dry season rice planned for this year. In the rainy season it is planned to grow 66,000 hectares of rice, some 3,000 hectares more than last year. There are 59,100 oxen and 5,700 buffalo in the province.



OFFICIALS COMMENT ON PATROL BOAT ATTACK BY LAOS

BK280739 Hong Kong AFP in English 0649 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Bangkok, April 28 (AFP) -- The Thai Supreme Command today said a Laotian attack on a Thai patrol boat on Tuesday night had "shown ill-intention towards Thailand." One Thai naval official was killed, one seriously wounded and one was reported missing, believed drowned, after the attack.

Laos has made no mention of the incident, the first major case on the Mekong River border since June 1980 when a Thai Navy officer was killed by Laotian fire.

Thai Supreme Command spokesman, Lieutenant General Som Khattaphan, stressing he was giving his "personal opinion," called for an "appropriate" Thai response to the latest incident.

Following the earlier incident, Thailand sealed its border with the landlocked Indochinese state, imposing a virtual economic blockade.

According to the Thai Navy, two captured "infiltrators" were being escorted back to a Thai base when Pathet Lao troops based on a mid-river island -- Don Sawan -- opened fire with sub-machine guns. "We were definitely within Thai waters," officials said. The infiltrators, travelling in a row-boat behind the patroller emerged unscathed from the attack.

Meanwhile, Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman Chet Sucharitkun said the Thai Government was waiting for further details of the incident before making any decision on the matter.

REPORTAGE ON PRIME MINISTER'S EUROPEAN TOUR

Brussels Talks

BK250140 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 25 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] Brussels -- Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon yesterday told President Gaston Thorn of the European Commission the EC should "play the role of a catalyst" in urging and channelling interest in Thailand's new economic opportunities in the fifth plan to all member countries. Gen Prem told Thorn that Thailand anticipated a revival of interest of EC member states in participating in the Thai economy.

After a 30-minute private talk with Thorn, Prem led a Thai delegation in talks with the EC counterparts. The talks covered political and economic relations between Thailand and EC. Both shared common views concerning the general world situation.

"In particular, they opposed aggression in Afghanistan and Kampuchea, and all forms of outside interference in internal affairs of countries," according to a member of the Thai delegation. Gen Prem stressed during the meeting that without resolving the Kampuchean conflict, there could be no peace and stability in Southeast Asia. He told Thorn that aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea could not be accepted as a "fait accompli."

The Thai prime minister called upon the EC to continue its policy of withholding all forms of aid to Vietnam until Hanoi abided by the UN resolutions. He also expressed Thailand's appreciation for EC's assistance given to refugees from the Indochinese countries in Thailand.

On the economic front, Prem told the EC delegation that the fifth five year plan would stress greater productivity in industry and agriculture. He cited investment opportunities in trade, investment, technology and finance for EC member countries in Thailand.

On trade, Thailand told the EC delegates that she viewed restrictions on the access to EC markets for its light industrial and agricultural products with concern as such restrictions caused great disruption to Thailand's economic and social structure. The premier urged EC commission to help Thailand to increase exports to EC markets. By doing so Thailand would be able to buy more from EC, he said.

Thorn and his colleagues noted that trade between Thailand and EC had multiplied four times since 1978 and was still increasing. The balance favoured Thailand. The commission supported Thailand joining GATT and this would open further avenues for trade expansion, he said, adding that the commission was ready to give technical help to smooth the way for Thailand's participation in GATT. Thailand's economic development had made remarkable progress and the infrastructure was now established to accelerate Thailand's development. The fifth five year plan would be crucial, he said. The commission was ready to help, and also ready to extend further assistance in such areas as scientific research, remote sensing and tele-detection, he added.

#### Austrian Activities

BK270940 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon and his delegation will end their visit to Austria today and proceed for Great Britain for a 3-day official visit. They are scheduled to arrive there at 1645 local time.

According to a report by government deputy spokeswoman Wanida Chitman, citing a report received at 0500 today from chief of the Technical Division of the Public Relations Department Arun Ngamdi, on 26 April at 1000 Austrian time the prime minister called on Chancellor Bruno Kreisky at the chancellor's office. They held consultations on economic, political and technical cooperation. Austria expressed willingness to assist Thailand in a reforestation program. Thailand and Austria also signed an agreement on the abolition of visa requirements for holders of diplomat and official service passports between the two countries. The agreement was signed by the foreign minister of both countries.

At about 1230 the prime minister paid a courtesy call on the Austrian president at Hofburg Palace. The Austrian president hosted a luncheon in honor of the Thai prime minister and his delegation. The party was also attended by the Austrian Council of Ministers, parliament president, leaders of the political parties and representatives of the Austrian private business sector.

At 1650 local time, the prime minister and his party visited the new headquarters of the UN international organizations at the Vienna international center. The prime minister thanked the United Nations, particularly the narcotics division and the UN Fund for Control of Drug Abuse, for the financial assistance given to Thailand to fight its drug problems. This, he said, has greatly contributed to Thailand's efforts to eliminate narcotics and narcotics problems.

#### London Arrival

BK280713 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon arrived in London yesterday afternoon for a 2-day official visit on the third leg of his European tour. In his arrival statement, Prime Minister Prem said that the aim of his visit is to try to increase trade and investment between the two countries. He added that the fifth 5-year national economic and social development plan, which has been implemented since October, can provide further opportunities for British investors in Thailand.

U.S., USSR STANDS ON DISARMAMENT CONTRASTED

OW251251 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Vuong Thinh commentary]

[Text] Due to the wicked schemes of U.S.-led imperialism, mankind is now facing an increasingly great danger of war. For this reason, the Soviet Union's peace initiatives have been winning even more widespread support and sympathy from the world's people, including the Western and American peoples.

Like the well-known peace platform approved by the 26th CPSU Congress, Chairman Brezhnev's new initiative put forth at the 17th AUCCTU Congress on 16 March 1982 is aimed at restricting the arms race and averting the danger of a world war. His initiative also stresses the fact that the Soviet Union will unilaterally suspend the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles on the European part of its territory and will reduce a certain number of these missiles this year if world tension is alleviated and if the United States suspends the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

According to the Soviet proposal, both sides should stop deploying more medium-range nuclear missiles and should gradually reduce and then destroy them. What does this mean? It is a logical zero limitation proposal that is quite different from the so-called zero option plan advanced by Reagan on 18 November 1981 which urged an agreement on destroying all medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

At first glance it looks as if the Reagan administration is eager and ready to go further than the Soviet Union. In reality, however, his zero option plan is nothing but an extreme, unrealistic proposal for actual conditions. Time and space will not allow it to be carried out at once, not to mention the absurd U.S. demand that all the Soviet medium-range missiles already deployed be removed in exchange for an uncertain promise to cancel the U.S. plan to deploy new nuclear missiles. Meanwhile, the United States has not mentioned the missiles deployed by the NATO-member countries. Thus, the U.S. zero option plan is unrealistic and merely designed for display and propaganda purposes.

Reagan's 5 April proposal for an unofficial summit meeting with Chairman Brezhnev also serves the same purpose and is not a serious one, for how could anyone rashly agree to a meeting between the heads of two superpowers [words indistinct]. However, the Soviet Union has shown its good will and after examining Reagan's proposal attentively, carefully and seriously, Chairman Brezhnev agreed to meet with the U.S. President, not in June but this fall so that preparations can be made carefully. Public opinion in the world, including in the United States, highly values the Soviet Union's attitude as well as its recent peace initiatives because they do not serve any useless propaganda purposes but reflect good will and a practical, constructive attitude.

Actual words and deeds reveal two quite different attitudes and stands. One can see more clearly than ever before that to cope with public opinion, the Reagan administration has sought to advance unrealistic proposals as a pretext to continue escalating the arms race. In fact, it has planned to earmark as much as \$1,600 billion for armament in the coming 5 years. Meanwhile, it is making frenzied efforts in chemical and biological armament and planning even to militarize space. That is the reason why large numbers of the world's people of all strata have actively joined the antinuclear movement and supported the Soviet Union's peace initiatives.

Recently large numbers of people in the United States and Western Europe have continued to take to the streets in the interest of peace, demanding the cancellation of the U.S. plan to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. This movement has spread to some 750 cities and towns and 450 universities and advanced schools in the United States, with the participation of tens of millions of people, including U.S. congressmen.

From the facts one can see clearly who sincerely contributes to building and consolidating peace and who is an arms racer and prepares for war and sabotages peace.



Of course, at present, although stubbornly continuing the arms race, the United States, with its limited strength, can in no way do as it pleases. It is stupid to try to threaten aggression and start a war. As Chairman Brezhnev pointed out, this can in no way help the imperialists achieve anything or bring about the results they expect. Obviously, not everybody is capable of learning from history.

PRC PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE AGAINST SRV ALLEGED

BK240618 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Feature by station editor Vu Dinh Vinh: "Heighten Vigilance in National Defense"]

[Excerpt] Dear comrades and friends: Beijing has mounted a campaign of psychological warfare against Vietnam. This campaign has focused on distorting the situation in Kampuchea, giving encouragement to its lackeys and inciting the reactionary forces in the ASEAN countries to oppose Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries.

It is not fortuitous that XINHUA has concocted a tale about Vietnamese troops' ransacking the Angkor Wat in Kampuchea and that the Beijing news service has lately expressed hope that the three reactionary Khmer factions will form a so-called coalition government as soon as possible. In order to deceive public opinion, the Beijing mouthpiece has brazenly said that China will support and give assistance to all factions without hoping for the establishment of a pro-Chinese government. Is that true? No! Who used the genocidal lackey clique in Kampuchea to attack Vietnam from the southwest and to sabotage peace and stability in the region? Who is continuing to nurture the remnant Khmer Rouge bandits so as to disturb the Kampuchean people's national reconstruction? Who is attempting to turn into Khmer Rouge those reactionary Khmer groups to be rallied in the so-called tripartite coalition movement by trying to help his Pol Pot henchmen to seize control of this loose alliance?

Beijing has been forced to say that it goes along with the setting up of such a coalition government because it knows that the present situation is unfavorable to it and because it wants to win over the reactionary forces in the ASEAN countries with Thailand being regarded by China as an important element.

A meeting of the reactionary Khmer factions was held in Beijing a few months ago but it was unsuccessful because some participants feared that the Chinese-backed Pol Pot clique would swallow up other factions when the opportunity arose. While the Thai foreign minister is enthusiastically lobbying for the holding of another meeting for the three reactionary Khmer factions before an ASEAN summit conference is convened, and while he is planning to visit Beijing at the invitation of China, the Beijing propaganda mouthpiece has been pouring out this deceitful propaganda so as to ward off criticism by public opinion over Beijing's continuing employment of the Khmer Rouge, a gang all progressive mankind disdains.

Regrettably, a number of persons in the ASEAN countries continue to blindly follow the rut of the Chinese reactionaries' cart. It should be pointed out there that among these countries, Thailand has gone too far in this inappropriate policy. Everyone knows that Thailand is providing shelter to various reactionary Khmer groups against the Kampuchean revolution. In coordinating with Beijing's propaganda, the Bangkok ruling circles have, in recent days, again circulated slanderous news reports about the Vietnamese armed forces' bombings, encroachments and shelling of Thai territory. Even worse, they have joined with the United States in the latter's propaganda drive to slander Vietnam over the alleged use of toxic chemicals in Kampuchea and the claim that Vietnam might have used chemical weapons even in Thailand. But facts show that Thai troops have been perpetrating crimes against the Kampuchean people.

ANNIVERSARY OF AFGHAN REVOLUTION OBSERVED

## Leaders' Greetings

OW261719 Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 26 -- Vietnamese party and state leaders have sent greetings to their Afghan counterparts on the fourth anniversary of the Afghan revolution [April 27].

A message jointly signed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State; and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, says:

"The victory of the great Sawr revolution has ushered in a new era in the Afghan history. Over the last four years, under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan led by respected Comrade Babrak Karmal, with the great and effective assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, the people of Afghanistan have overcome every difficulty and recorded many great achievements in economic construction, cultural and social development and national defence. The brilliant success of the recent national conference of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan demonstrated the determination of the entire Afghan party and people to successfully carry out the strategic tasks of the revolution of Afghanistan at the present stage, to smash all sabotage activities of domestic reactionaries and interference by the imperialist and reactionary forces, thereby contributing greatly to the struggle of the peoples in other countries for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. No reactionary force can reverse the steady advance of the Afghan revolution and prevent the indomitable people of Afghanistan from achieving the goals set by the Sawr revolution.

"The Communist Party of Vietnam, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers and the people of Vietnam are very happy at the great achievements of the Afghan people and wish them still greater success in their revolutionary cause.

"We resolutely support the just stand taken by the people and government of Afghanistan to consolidate peace and stability in South-West Asia.

"We are very satisfied with the fine development of the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Afghanistan in the interests of our two peoples, of peace and stability in Asia and in the world".

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also sent to his Afghan counterpart [as received], Shah Mohammad Dost.

## Meeting Held

OW271852 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 27 -- A mass meeting on the fourth anniversary of the Afghan revolution was jointly held here today by the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples and the Committee for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity.

The meeting was opened by Tran Lam, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and proceeded with a speech by Xuan Oanh, member of the presidium of the peace committee. Xuan Oanh praised the Afghan people for the important achievements they had made under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan headed by General Secretary Babrak Karmal. The Vietnamese people, he said, fully support the Afghan people's revolutionary cause and firmly demand that the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese expansionists stop all intervention in Afghanistan.

The speaker hailed the fine development of the friendship and militant solidarity between the two countries and thanked the Afghan party and people for their strong support for the three Indochinese peoples' just struggle against Chinese expansionism. Xuan Oanh wished the Afghan people victory over their enemy, and success in building a prosperous and happy life, thereby contributing to peace and stability in South Asia and the rest of the world.

The participants adopted a message to the Afghanistan-Vietnam Friendship Association expressing Vietnam's resolute support for Afghanistan.

#### NHAN DAN Comment

OW270731 Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 27 -- Marking the fourth anniversary of the Afghan revolution today, NHAN DAN says the Afghan people will certainly overcome all trials in defending their revolutionary achievements.

The paper says that under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party, the Afghan people have made great achievements in economic, cultural, and social development, while waging a resolute struggle against the enemy from within and outside. "Washington, Beijing and other international reactionary forces have made one attempt after another to discredit the progressive system in Afghanistan, ignoring all goodwill gestures from the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, but the revolution continues," NHAN DAN says.

The paper recalls that the recent national congress of the People's Democratic Party adopted an action programme and called on the entire people to unite to fight the reactionaries to obtain peace and stability. "The Afghan people's struggle is still very difficult," NHAN DAN says, "but facts over the past four years have proved that under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party, the fraternal Afghan people will be victorious in building and defending their independent, happy and prosperous country."

#### CPSU PROPAGANDA COMMISSION DELEGATION VISITS

OW271847 Hanoi VNA in English 1514 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 27 -- A delegation of the Propaganda Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by V. Apechenov, head of the advisers' group of the commission, is making a visit here.

On April 25 the delegation called at various cultural and economic institutions in Hanoi. Yesterday, it had a working session with Dao Duy Tung, deputy-director of the C.P.V. Commission for Propaganda and Education.

#### USSR PRICES COMMITTEE DELEGATION LEAVES 27 APR

OW271825 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 27 -- The delegation of the U.S.S.R. State Committee for Prices led by N.T. Gluskov, minister and chairman of the committee, left here today after a week-long visit. In Hanoi, the delegation, among other activities, had paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum, saw an exhibition on Vietnam's economic-technical achievements, and visited various economic institutions in the suburbs. In southern Vietnam, it visited the memorial house dedicated to Ho Chi Minh at Nha Rong Harbour, the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. oil and gas joint enterprise, and other economic institutions.



DELEGATION ENDS FRIENDSHIP VISIT TO PHNOM PENH

OW261758 Hanoi VNA in English 1605 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 26 -- Mai Chi Tho, deputy secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, chairman of the city people's committee, has reported on the results of the city delegation's recent friendship visit to Phnom Penh.

He brought out the effects of cooperation and mutual assistance between Vietnam and Kampuchea which have helped stabilize production and the life of the two peoples.

After conveying the regards of the Phnom Penh city party organisation, administration and people to the party organization, administration and people of Ho Chi Minh City, Mai Chi Tho reminded public offices and mass organisations in the city to bring into full play the spirit of proletarian internationalism and contribute to the consolidation of friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

PRK PROPAGANDA, EDUCATION OFFICIALS VISIT

OW271855 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 27 -- A delegation of the Commission for Propaganda and Education of the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Kampuchea headed by Mean Sam On, member of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the commission, has paid a friendly visit to Vietnam.

During its stay, the delegation had working sessions with the commissions in charge of propaganda, education and science of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and officials of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School and press and cultural institutions in Hanoi. It also toured Ha Son Binh and Quang Ninh Provinces. The delegation was cordially received by Hoang Tung, secretary of the C.P.V. Central Committee.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SFRY

OW261627 Hanoi VNA in English 1544 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 26 -- A programme for cultural exchange in 1982-1983 between Vietnam and Yugoslavia was signed here today.

The signatories were Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Ha Van Lau, representing the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and Ambassador Milorad Bozinovic, on behalf of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Also present at the signing ceremony were Vice Minister of Culture Mai Vy, Prof. Pham Huy Thong, deputy head of the Commission for Social Sciences, and others.

DECISION ON PUBLIC SECURITY SECTOR 'RECRUITMENT'

BK271041 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] The Council of Ministers recently issued a decision authorizing the Ministry of Interior to conduct recruitment for the People's Public Security sector in the same way as drafting people for military service.

According to the decision, from now on the Ministry of Interior is authorized to recruit men for the People's Security Force on the basis of the annual quota set by the state. Recruits will be graduates of colleges and vocational schools; workers of enterprises; students who have completed general education and are of the military service age, and VPA officers and enlisted men who have fulfilled their military service and are in good health, have talent for public security work and who have acquired the necessary educational background.

Localities where people of various nationalities are living must fulfill a set quota on recruitment of young people of various nationalities to serve the local People's Public Security force.

All people's committees echelons, heads of organizations, enterprises and schools are responsible for handing over, on a priority basis and according to a set quota, to the People's Public Security Force those recruits that meet criteria set by the security sector.

SOUTHERN PROVINCES' GRAIN PRODUCTION BELOW NORMAL

BK270620 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] According to the Ministry of Food, as of 20 April the southern provinces and cities had delivered to state granaries more than 760,000 tons of grain, including 250,000 tons collected in the form of agricultural tax. However, compared to the same period last year, the delivery of grain to the state in these provinces and cities is still slow and agricultural tax collection has reached only 60 percent of the planned norm.

To overcome this situation, these provinces and cities are continuing to encourage the peasants to quickly reap winter-spring rice while selecting good paddy to deliver to state granaries.

To date, Cuu Long, which still takes the lead in grain delivery among other Nam Bo provinces, has delivered more than 90,000 tons to state granaries, thus fulfilling 90 percent of the planned norm for the 10th-month and winter-spring crop seasons.

MORE DEATHS REPORTED IN ELECTION CAMPAIGN

BK280321 Hong Kong AFP in English 0256 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Jakarta, 28 Apr (AFP) -- An estimated 27 people were killed on Java Island yesterday in two last-minute campaign rallies for the general election on May 4, the semi-official newspaper SUARA KARYA (VOICE OF THE WORKERS) reported today.

With the general election campaign officially ending today, the newspaper said 17 people were killed in one incident, and 10 in the other, as a result of "traffic accidents". It added that a number of supporters of the opposition Muslim United Development Party (PPP) had been arrested in connection with two of the alleged accidents.

Observers noted that the death toll in the first incident at Bumi Java were the highest recorded in a rally during the campaign for the May 4 general election.

In another report the paper said PPP supporters attacked a group of Civil Defence Corps (HANSIP) members killing one and wounding 10 others at Soreang, west Java.

The paper quoted local military chief, Lieutenant Colonel Slamet Sudjono, as saying that over 200 people had been arrested in connection with the attack.

Armed troops guarded strategic points in Jakarta today as the Indonesian Democratic Party (PDI) was preparing to stage the final round of rally and processions. Admiral Sudomo announced yesterday that troops would shoot on sight at trouble-makers. The order, which came into effect as from yesterday, was to ensure that the polling would proceed smoothly without trouble he said. Last night he held a meeting with leaders of the PPP, PDI and Golkar to discuss the current political and security situation, his spokesman said. During the meeting Admiral Sudomo warned the PPP not to repeat incidents that could lead to clashes with the state apparatus, the spokesman said. The spokesman quoted Admiral Sudomo as saying that PPP should be able to control its supporters without causing trouble.

Meanwhile, PPP General Chairman John Naro challenged National Security Chief Admiral Sudomo to prove his allegations that PPP members had started trouble during a mass procession by the ruling Golkar (functional groups) Party in which seven people were killed on Sunday. Such charges should be completed with evidence, he said. Mr Naro said the PPP, like other parties, adhered to the national red and white flag and the state ideology. He dismissed suggestions that the PPP had been unable to control its members and supporters.

A 5 day "cooling off" period will start tomorrow until polling starts on May 4.



SINGAPOREBUSH ARRIVES; WIDE-RANGING TALKS PLANNED

BK271620 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] The U.S. vice president, Mr George Bush, is now in Singapore for a 3-day official visit.

In an arrival statement, Mr Bush said he had come to discuss a full range of matters of international importance. He also hoped to learn and profit from the extraordinary policies that have made Singapore a landmark in prosperity.

The United States, he said, valued highly its close and cooperative relationship with Singapore just as it values its ties with all the ASEAN countries. Their close and cooperative spirit have made possible progress toward resolution of a number of regional problems. This spirit in a world that lives with the everyday pressure of communist aggression cannot be taken for granted or overemphasized.

Mr Bush said he was looking forward enormously to meeting with Mr Lee Kuan Yew again. He said he speaks for President Reagan in saying that the United States attaches great importance to Mr Lee's views. Mr Bush said he expected to have a free, frank and open exchange of views with the prime minister and other members of the Singapore leadership.

The U.S. vice president and Mrs Bush were accompanied by a party of 10 officials. They were met at the airport by the Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs and Mrs Rajaratnam and the minister of state for defense and Mrs Yeo Ning Hong.

Lee Kuan Yew Dinner Speech

BK271525 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Mr Lee Kuan Yew has said that despite pressing problems America must not overlook her strategic interests in Southeast Asia.

Speaking at a dinner in honor of the visiting U.S. vice president, Mr George Bush and Mrs Bush, at the Istana [palace] tonight, the prime minister said it would not be forgotten that there is a low intensity but long-lived struggle in Southeast Asia between the Soviet Union, through Vietnam, and the People's Republic of China. He warned that an adverse outcome of this struggle would have grave consequences for ASEAN and for Japan. And Japan's security -- as the U.S. defense secretary, Mr Weinberger, has recently reiterated in Tokyo -- is of key importance to the United States.

Referring to the good relations between ASEAN and the United States, Mr Lee said as-is the nature of such relationships there must be [word indistinct]. For example, the sale of the U.S. tin stockpile recently caused anxiety and dismay amongst ASEAN, especially the tin producers. He said a more sympathetic American policy would not have been misplaced. ASEAN's economic progress would have a positive effect on other countries of the Third World. He pointed out that it is a demonstration of the benefits of free trade and free enterprise in bringing about development. And America's will to maintain free trade despite all the pressures to qualify or modify it is important to all countries in the noncommunist world.

Mr Lee said that the noncommunist system cannot go through another bout of protectionist retaliation without irreparable damage. Fortunately he noted there are indications that the American recession may be bottoming out. If the recovery is sustained, the friction between America and her allies and friends will be greatly reduced.

Earlier, the prime minister noted that the Reagan administration's resolve to restore American strength and influence has given heart to America's friends. Public support in America to this revival has been crucial. The president's great commitment to a strong defense and to a halt in further concessions and retreat has come up against new problems.

Mr Lee said [words indistinct] America, the antinuclear movement seemed to be one-sidedly in favor of the Soviets. Next, no end to martial law in Poland is in sight. Then Western Europe's different interpretations over the source of guerrilla violence in Central America, have not helped in calming America's own domestic critics. And now, he added, with the Sinai withdrawal completed, the balance in the Middle East, always so precarious, may become more difficult to maintain.

Mr Lee also noted that the vice president's second visit to an ASEAN country within 16 months of the Reagan administration was a welcome demonstration of U.S. support for and interest in ASEAN.

In his speech, Mr Bush referred to the good friendship between Singapore and the United States and that they both believe in free enterprise as a stabilizing influence. He said that they are not allies in the formal sense but they both believe in the need for the United States to maintain a strong and steady influence in the Pacific region.

Mr Bush pointed out that Soviet aggression is (?on the loose) in many parts of the world. In this region, its proxy, Vietnam, continues its war against Kampuchea. He said its occupation that country is a profound and destabilizing influence in Southeast Asia.

ENRILE ON HUMAN RIGHTS, AUSTRALIAN RELATIONS

BK271514 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 27 Apr 82

[From the "Australian Insight" program]

[Excerpt] This is "Australian Insight" and I am (Judith Hinckey). Philippines Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has denied that Australia provides any significant military assistance to his country and has also rejected charges of widespread torture and abuse of human rights among government opponents there. Mr Enrile who, some political observers predict, is likely to be the successor of the Philippines president, Mr Marcos, is briefly visiting Australia at the invitation of Prime Minister Fraser. At a news conference in Sydney, (Richard Andrews) asked Mr Enrile to comment on reports that one of the main purposes of his visit was to seek expanded military assistance to the Philippines:

[Begin recording] There is no military support being given by Australia to my government or to my country. We do not have any military understanding between our two countries.

[Question] What about the training of Philippine soldiers and supply of Nomad aircraft and various other military provisions?

[Answer] The Australian Government is not involved in training our air force people or soldiers in military matters. It is true that we have some Nomad aircraft from you and we buy spare parts for these airplanes. But, I think the company that sold these aircraft send their technicians to Manila once in a while to assist in the maintenance of these aircraft, and that's about all.

[Question] There has been a fair amount of criticism by a number of church and community and aid groups on your visit to Australia, and they say that the Australian Government should not supply any military technology to your country whatsoever. One of the reasons given is that the existing support is being abused and they cite the alleged massacre last year of 45 people in the village of (Zargot) in Samar which...

[Answer] May I suggest that you cut down your questions to parts so that we can answer them because if you're going to narrate a long story, I will narrate a long answer; but I think it will take us rather a lengthy time to debate the issue. [laughter]

[Question] All right, I'll cut it down then. Would you deny the accusation that troops from your timber company were involved in a massacre of villagers near a project in which Australian aid is involved on the island of Samar?

[Answer] I deny that because while it is true that there is an interest in a timber company operating in the Samar area, I am not involved in the management of this timber company. In fact, it might surprise you to know that I do not even know where they come from, these timber companies. I have never been there. And the timber company is being managed by a professional group. Now, this timber company had its own employed security people who were already there when the group of which I am a part took over the controlling interest in this company. And I can say that the investigation conducted by the committee created by government to look into this particularly unfortunate incident made a finding that none of the security people of the timber company were involved in this particular problem. In fact, they are there in Las Navas, which is the encampment of the timber company to be identified by anybody. They can't say that anyone of them committed any of this [word indistinct] thing.

Now coming back to the premise of your question whether your government is training any of our soldiers or your government is giving us any military technology, the answer is no. We do not get any military technology from Australia. We do not get any training assistance from your government. Except perhaps, to the extent that some of our officers are sent be us here to study in your military schools on a 6-month or 1-year basis. But this is common among countries -- friendly countries -- like yours and mine. And this is true with respect to the Philippines and Thailand; with respect to the Philippines and Indonesia; with respect to the Philippines and Malaysia; with respect to the Philippines and Singapore; with respect to the Philippines and Spain; and with respect to the Philippines and the United States. This is done by friendly countries among themselves.



This does not mean that Australia, by doing this -- by allowing some of our officers to study here -- is involved with us militarily. No, we have no military involvement with Australia and neither does Australia have any military involvement with us.

[Question] Here, the National Council of Churches has said 24 of its staff in the Philippines are being held or have been held for 2 months without trial. Could you comment on it?

[Answer] Well, I do not know whether there are persons belonging to the churches here who have been arrested and detained by us. But surely, in the course of our efforts to contain the problem of insurgency in the Philippines, we sometimes arrest and detain persons and I am sure that it is quite possible that some of the people that we have arrested and detained are such persons that they mention. But I would like to tell you that all of these persons have been charged in court. Yes, they have been charged. And since after charging them the matter is out of my jurisdiction because it belongs to the judicial department, the courts will now have to try them and I cannot tell a judge or a court, how soon or how fast, or how he will try the case. Because then we will be accused of interfering with judicial process. And like in your country, we adhere to the independence of the judiciary in matters like this.

[Question] They say that they haven't been charged and they also say that 17 of these people have been tortured while they are being held.

[Answer] That is not quite correct. If there is such information transmitted to them, then I must say with all candor and frankness that this must have been information that was meant to mislead.

[Question] Are you telling them that people are not detained without being charged and they are not tortured while in custody?

[Answer] That's not true. We have not tortured them; it's against the Philippine Government to torture anybody. And in fact, I'll tell you that we have [words indistinct], committing crimes and they are in detention. But they have not been interrogated because they do not want to talk; they do not want to say anything. So we leave them. That's their right, and we produce the evidence based on our investigation of the respective cases to sustain a charge against them and we do not need their statements to establish the probability that they have committed a crime. Because when we arrest a person, there is a basis for the arrest. We have at least evidence to sustain the action of government in arresting these people. We do not arrest people [words indistinct] impressions created by others in the outside world, with impunity or arbitrarily. We believe like you, like the Australian people, that we must adhere to democratic processes. We must follow the rule of law.

[Question] You therefore deny the claims by Amnesty International that at least 2,000 political prisoners are being held, that they are being systematically tortured and that other widespread abuses are occurring?

[Answer] I deny that. In fact, you see, I sat down with the gentlemen who entered the Philippines from Amnesty International and we explained to them each and every one of the cases that they have mentioned to us. But we were surprised when they went back to their home stations; the whole report was against the Philippines for what reasons I cannot explain. [end recording]

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**DATE FILMED**

April 29, 1982

